The Bombay Gazette.

No. 69,039.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Deaths.

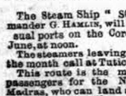
SMITH—June 4th, at Surat Station, George Bartholomew, second son of Mr. C. J. Smith, Assistant Station Master, aged 4 months and 4 days, deeply regretted.

RAND—June 6th, at Sombay, William Read, Engineer Fort Press Company, aged 33 years, deeply regretted.

WALLACE—June 6th, at Girgaum, Bombay, William Wallace, Superintending Engineer, Apollo Press Company, aged 28 years, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 810 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th June, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

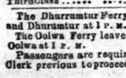
	June.		June/July
Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Bussorah	20 4
" Kurrachee	5 19	" Fao	30 4
" Gundur	6 20	" Bushire	33 7
" Muscat	9 23	" Linga	25 9
" B. Abbas	11 25	" B. Abbas	27 11
" Linga	12 26	" Muscat	29 13
" Bushire	15 29	July	
" Fao	16 30	" Gundur	1 15
July.		" Kurrachee	4 18
Arrive Bussorah	17 1	Arrive Bombay	7 21

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 866 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th June, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calicutta	15
" Carwar	16	" Bimlipatam	18
" Cochin	19	" Vizagapatam	18
" Tuticorin	20	" Coconada	19
" Colombo	23	" Madras	23
" Galle		" Pondicherry	
" Negapatam	24	" Negapatam	24
" Pondicherry		" Galle	
" Madras	27	" Colombo	27
" Coconada	29	" Tuticorin	28
" Vizagapatam	30	" Cochin	29
" Bimlipatam	30	" Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	" Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "SCOTIA," 1,200 Tons, 260 H. P., Commander G Hamlin, will sail for Carwar, Cochin, Galle, and the usual ports on the Coromandel Coast on MONDAY, the 15th June, at noon.

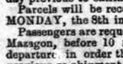
The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Bassein, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurmutur.	Oorun.	Oolwa
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	1 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 15
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 6

The Dhurrumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A.M and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On TUESDAY, the 9th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S "SUMATRA," Captain E. P. G. Browne, (2,201 tons and 500 H.P.), will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails; also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 8th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, before 10 P.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

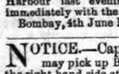
A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay.
3rd June 1868.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(With despatch).



MESSRS. GREEN'S Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, Nicholas Marder, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Agamemnon*.

Bombay, 18th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Captains of Ships and others who may pick up Bales (marked N O in a diamond with V. R. on top), the Cargo of a Boat swamped in the Harbour last evening, are requested to communicate immediately with the undersigned.

Bombay, 5th June 1868. H. CLASON & Co.

NOTICE.—Captains of Ships and others who may pick up Bales (marked C in a diamond, A on the right hand side at top, and N. D. below), the Cargo of a Boat swamped in the Harbour last night, alongside the "Hurricane," are requested to communicate with the undersigned. LAWRENCE & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "PARANA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Parana*.

Bombay, 1st June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per "SAKURA" (S. S.), arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of the "Sakura" (S. S.

Bombay, 1st June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "BORDERER," from London, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain John Levack will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per "PRINCESS SOMAWUTTY," from *Liverpool*, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Bake will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co, Agents.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF SHANGHAI," from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Crockett will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK Co.,
Agents for Ship *City of Shanghai*.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod & Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere, et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "Kbishna," 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on the 30th June next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

To close a consignment, sent to us on Commission, Golden Leaf Tobacco, Rupees 2-8 per lb., or a 4-lb. tin for Rupees 8.

PAYNE & Co.,
Belattee Bungalow."
Cash Department.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "ADMIRAL DE WINTER", Captain Dill, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Dill will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Dill, Barque *Admiral de Winter*.

Bombay, 30th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Barque "WILLIAM PROWSE," Captain Watt, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Watt will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Watt, Barque "William Prowse."

Bombay, 1st June 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, to purchase, a number of EMPTY BEER HOGSHEADS.

Bombay, 5th June 1868. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a cool and commodious HOUSE, with STABLES and GODOWNS, situated in Rampart Row, lately vacated by the P. and O. Company. Apply to DULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager, Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

NOTICE.—TO BE LET, a commodious one-storied BUNGALOW, No. 10, situated at Chowpatty, facing the Public Road, surrounded with a fine Garden, Cook-room, and Stable, lately occupied by RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE DUBASH. For further particulars and terms of Rent apply to the undersigned, at his Bungalow on Malabar Hill, between the hours 7 and 9 A.M., or in the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL & Co., between 3 and 5 P.M.

KESSOWJEE NAIK.

NOTICES.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £300 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware! &c.!! &c.!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,

STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.

17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Derzies or Borahs, but he is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS FROM Rs. 20 TO 25.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
Do. Do. Trousering.
Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds, of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Black and White Moire Antique, for Vestings.
White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.
The new Reyulation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.
Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.
The new Reyulation Staff Corps Belts.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.
A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1
White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.
Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.
Flannel Shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.
Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.
Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.

PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.

The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.
Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.
Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmet.

THE NEW CORK REGULATION HELMET.

Simpson's Patent Sewing Machine. The Queen Mab Do. Rs. 50.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.
Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Coupline Straps.
ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.
A few Waterproof Saddle covers.

Terms—Cash.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen		11 to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16 "	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18 "	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16 "	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	"	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16 "	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15 "	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16 "	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28 "	45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	3 "	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	3 "	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	4 "	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	4 "	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	6 "	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	7 "	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6 "	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2 "	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, 65		0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts "	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts "	12	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts "	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts "	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits Indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium "	7	8
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie "	7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic "	7	0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere "	7	8
BADHAM'S West End "	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot "		3 0
The Royal Satin Spot "		4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace	"	3
Guyots West End	"	2
The Royal Courtier	"	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	"	12 " 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	"	2 " 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	"	18 " 20
The Prize Colored Cambric "	"	12 " 18
The Hemmed Stitched	"	16 " 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	"	10 " 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	"	16 " 30
Gold Collar Studs	"	8 " 8
Gold Shirt Studs	"	14 " 30
Gold Scarf Rings	"	8 " 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	"	2 " 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flanne, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	As.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	"	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	"	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	"	5	0
COTTON Socks White	"	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	"	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	0
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ..

Apollo House, BADHAM & Co.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

To be Ready Shortly,

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY
CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

REFUND OF EXTRA PREMIUM.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSURANTS who have paid EXTRA PREMIUM for active service in Abyssinia are requested to send their Policies to the undersigned for Endorsement of refund of Extra Rate as it has been decided by the Head Office in London that the ordinary Tabular Premium was sufficient for the risk incurred.

By authority,

D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Bombay, 2nd June 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shortly expected per *Prince Alfred* three hand FIRE ENGINES, by Shand, Mason, and Co.

Daily expected per *Dilbhar* a small quantity of GALVANISED STRAND WIRE for Fencing.

Now in stock—GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON; SHEET ZINC; BAR and PLATE, ANGLE and T. IRON; CAST, SHEER, and BLISTER STEEL; CAST IRON, WROUGHT IRON, and LEAD PIPES; STEAM ENGINES; STEAM and HAND CRANES and WINCHES; LEATHER BELTING; ENGINEERS', CONTRACTORS', and JOINERS' TOOLS; CAST IRON GATES, VERANDAHS, &c.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

LUIS BELL, Tailor, most respectfully informs the Local and Mofussil Public that he can sell the following Articles at the prices shown, which are cheaper than any other Tailoring Establishment in Bombay.

BROAD CLOTH.

Tail Coat	Rs. 40	Double Breast Coat	Rs. 23
Frock Coat	" 45	Trousers	" 22
Morning Coat	" 35	Waistcoat	" 10

CASHMERE.

Trouser	" 6
Waist-coat	" 6
Light black Merino Single Breast Sack Coat	" 16

No. 2, Meadow Street, opposite the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Established in 1850.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNOTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION (on an early date) unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. Dadabhoy Byramjee, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No. —

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Storeyard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by Mr. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKIN, } Liquidators

Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—LOST, last night, by the upsetting of a Boat, a number of COTTON BALES (marked D. in a triangle with N. C. on top, and D. in a triangle with W. B. on top) and V. on right hand side. It is requested that all persons who have found Bales of these marks will communicate with the undersigned.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from due date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, AND STATIONERS.

HARRILD and SONS, Engineers, Patentees, and Manufacturers of Printing Machines, Presses' Newspaper Wetting, Folding, and Addressing Machines, Cutting, Ruling, Paging, and Perforating Machines, Printing and Binding Materials.

Printers' and Binders' General Furnishers and Valuers. "Fleet" Works, Farringdon St., London, E. C.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Machinery, Presses, Type and Materials of our manufacture may be seen in operation, and references obtained, at the Office of this Paper, *Bombay Gazette*.

THE UNION BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6 Rampart Row, at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 13th day of June next, for the following purposes:—

1st.—To receive a Statement of the progress of the Liquidation.

2nd.—To consider propositions relative to the disposal of the remaining Assets of the Company.

3rd.—Such other business as the Liquidators may bring before the Meeting.

A Copy of the first will be supplied to every Shareholder on applying at the Office of the Company.

JOHN WESTLAKE,
SORABJEE TAMOOJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, No. 6 Rampart Row, 30th May 1868.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Sellasis and Clare Road, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D. S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of Rogers & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

BYCULLA BRANCH.—Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, beg to intimate that they have opened a BRANCH in Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Hotel, for the dispensing of Prescriptions, and that all Orders for Medicine sent there will receive the promptest attention.

Orders for sundry Goods, if the latter are not in stock, will be forwarded into Fort for immediate execution.

Bombay, 5th May 1868. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—As prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. KEMP & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS, with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence obnoxious to health.

They may be had of every size and form; from the large Regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak Chests for private use.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with Waterproof Covers and Straps for protection and portability.

Besides having their particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own Mechanics here to alter or construct Chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the Physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the Chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO NURTURE CHILDREN.

LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD.

THE Food commonly sold under this name have several disadvantages, which more than neutralize any benefit from the adoption of Liebig's principle in their preparation.

They contain either Arrow Root or Farinaceous matter in excess, which renders them unadapted for Infants, whose Natural Food is Mother's Milk.

They are not freed from the sharp microscopic husks of the Malt, which cause great irritation in the delicate intestines of Children.

The trouble of preparing the Milk is great, and hence has to be entrusted to Servants.

The Food when prepared is too thick for convenient administration to an Infant.

They do not carry out Liebig's intention of producing with Cow's Milk an efficient substitute for Mother's Milk.

The Foods prepared with them are repulsive to many Infants.

Under the auspices of the London "Infants' Food Society," of which Baron Liebig is President, a preparation has been introduced called

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK,

which is not only entirely free from the objections urged against the various "Foods," but forms, when mixed, a Milk which for all purposes of nourishment exactly represents the natural aliment of the Child, thus entirely carrying out the idea of the discoverer.

The remarkable success which has attended the use of the Milk so prepared is proved by numerous letters from Medical and Private sources, and by Extracts from Public Journals; and its efficacy in saving Children from the numerous diseases consequent on indigestion appears beyond a doubt. The Milk when prepared is delicious and is eagerly taken by the most delicate Infant.

Sole Agents for India,—D. S. Kemp & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay.

5 Elphinstone Circle.

TONIC REFRESHER,

By the Inventor.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

By the same Artist.

JUNIPER RESTORATIVE.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

In the laboratory and will shortly be issued.

CHAMOMILE COMFORTER.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

The above Essences, of which the first two are sufficiently well known, are not the result of chance combination as might be supposed, but of long experimental study based on the works of eminent writers on taste, the table, wines, &c. Their superiority when combined with Aerated Water as beverages for this country, over all the Alcoholic drinks now in use, as Beer, Claret, Champagne, Brandy and Soda Water, &c., is gradually commanding (as it must do) general acknowledgment. The nature of their combination is such, that, while they vivify and stimulate, they cause no subsequent reaction. If taken at tiffin, the man of business will find that they stimulate at once his digestion and his physical powers: if late at night, that they excel strong Coffee, Tea, and other drinks in sustaining power without unfitting him for early exercise in the morning. At Balls, Picnics, and Pleasure Parties they are a confirmed institution; and the Inventor has received many gratifying assurances how they have been the means of curing a vicious indulgence in more potent stimulants.

Their combination also can be cunningly modified so as to afford to critics and connoisseurs the "points" which they admire, as "dryness," "body," "character," "bouquet," "nose," &c.

Rs. 16 per dozen. Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Elphinstone Circle and Bellasis Road, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. ARTHUR ABRAHAM DAVID SASSOON has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from 1st JANUAR

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAPTAINS of Ships and others who may pick up BALES (marked N B in a triangle W B outside), the Cargo of a Boat swamped in the Harbour, are requested to communicate with the undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON SEED.—A quantity of fresh Seed, just received Overland, for DISTRIBUTION, by the undersigned.
'PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Hon. Agents, Cotton Supply Association.
Bombay, 20th May 1868.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.—On THURSDAY, the 11th June, at half past 3 o'clock P.M., will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Byculla Commission Stable, a batch of fresh and through-bred AUSTRALIAN HORSES, just landed ex *Kohinoor*. Amongst the lot are Hunters, Steeple Chase and other Racers. Also some broken-in SADDLE and HARNESS HORSES. ALLI ABDOOLLA.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "BEDFORDSHIRE," Captain DICK, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk or the concerned.
Captain DICK will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.
STEINHOUSE & Co.,
6th June 1868. Agents Ship *Bedfordshire*.

CLEARANCE SALES, to make room for more recent supplies :—
BEER.—By Tennant, received direct from the *Brewery* in quarts Rs. 4-8 per doz., net cash.
BEER.—By Worthington, do. do. Rs. 4-8, net cash.
TEAS.—Direct from China of 1867 Season to make for season 1868.

POUCHONG	Ordinary Price,	Present Price,
ORANGE PEKOE	in 7lb. Boxes Rs. 20	Rs. 10
POUCHONG & HYSON MIXED		net cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Limited).

CIRCULAR.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CORSAIR'S BRIDE," Captain T. J. BROWN, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.
Captain T. J. BROWN will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.
Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to us previously for countersignature.
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Corsair's Bride*.
Bombay, 6th June 1868.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—The Report of the Proceedings of the COMMITTEE of ENGLISH SHARHOLDERS can be had on application to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay. The Committee relying upon the evidence already furnished by the Blue Book, intend, immediately the Report of the Commission now sitting is received, to take such steps, either in Parliament or otherwise, as may be deemed best suited to protect the interests of the Shareholders, and they solicit that communications and subscriptions with this view may be forwarded to the undersigned through Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.
S. P. LOW, Hon. Secretary,
Committee of English Shareholders.
55 Parliament Street, 15th May 1868.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING a COOK-HOUSE for the two Temporary Barracks at Colaba will be received by the undersigned, at his Office, in the Pendalls, on the Esplanade, up to WEDNESDAY next, the 10th instant, till 5 P.M.
Further particulars regarding plans, specifications, quantities, &c., connected with the above work can be learnt on personal application at this Office, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
H. PYM, Captain R. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defence's Office, 6th June 1868.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER VINING & Co.

MILITARY BOOKS.

Mutiny Act and Articles of War, 1868, with considerable alterations	Rs. 3 0
Queen's Regulations and orders for the Army, 1868	0 12
Field Exercise Book, 1867	0 12
Musketry Regulations, 1867	0 12
Sinnott's Military Catechism. New edition	2 4
Lefroy's Hand Book of Field Service 1867	5 0
General Smith's Cavalry Outpost Drill	3 8
Robbin's Cavalry Catechism	3 12
The Adjutant's Guide	5 4
Hamley's Operations of War Explained and Illustrated	21 0
Col. Percy's Brigade Manœuvres, with *Plans*	8 0
Regulations for European Officers in India, part I.	
Staff Corps Rules and Staff Salaries	3 12
part II.—Commands	7 8
part III. Furlough, Retirement, Medical Officer	5 0
Pipon's Manual of Military Law	3 12
D'Aguilar on Courts Martial, 1868	3 12
Manual of Artillery Exercises, 1861	2 4
Cavalry Regulations, 1865	3 0
Army Equipment—Cavalry	3 12
——— Infantry	1 2
——— Engineers	1 0
——— Commissariat	3 12
——— Hospital Service	1 12
——— Military Train	7 8
——— Ammunition	35 0
——— Plates to ditto	3 12
Hutchinson's Brigade Drill	

THACKER, VINING & Co.

HER MAJESTY'S JOURNAL of Life in the Highlands, with Six Illustrations. Cheap edition Rs. 2 0
or Free by Post Rs. 2 4
THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

Moseley on Harmony. *Clarendon Press Series*...	Rs. 8 0
Oscleod's Reminiscences of a Highland Parish. *New edition*	4 8
Days of Yore; by Sarah Tytler	3 12
Ruff's Guide to the Turf—Spring edition	2 12
Bradshaw's Continental Guide.—May. *Cloth edition*	2 12
Lavalles Military Geography	7 8
Dr. Austin's Guests; by Gilbert	2 8
Aunt Judy's May Day Volume	3 12
Mutiny Act and Articles of War, 1868	3 0
Lieut. General Cotton's Nine Years on the N. W. Frontier of India, from 1854 to 1863	10 8
Views in Central Abyssinia, taken in Pen and Ink under circumstances of peculiar difficulty	9 0
Review of the History of Medicine; by Dr. T. A. Wise, 2 vols.	10 0
Notable Things of our own Time; by John Timbs	2 12
Robert Browning's Poetical Works: new edition, vol. III	3 12
F. W. Robertson's Sermons. Vol. III	3 12
Stone Edge: a tale from the "Cornhill"	4 8
Hand Book of Vaccination; by Dr. E. C. Seaton, Medical Inspector to the Privy Council	6 8
Thomson's Conspectus of the Pharmacopœia: new edition	4 8
Latimer Clark's Treatise on Electrical Measurement for the use of Telegraph Inspectors and Operators.	4 8
Swedenborg's Life and Writings; edited by White, 2 vols. 8vo.	9 8
The Merchant Shippers of London, Liverpool, Manchester, &c.	5 0
Rampart Row.	THACKER, VINING & Co.

MR. J. NEUBERG

Has just landed, per "British Admiral," and expect shortly per "Albuera," a Consignment of Printing and Lithographic Presses, Materials, &c. by Hughes and Kimber of London.

IMPROVED ALBION PRINTING PRESSES,

Post folio size	15 by 11 inches		Rs. 220
Foolscap broad side	19 by 14½	"	" 325
Demy	" 24 by 18	"	" 460
Royal	" 25 by 20½	"	" 530
Super Royal	" 29 by 21	"	" 575

For the convenience of Purchasers, each Press is supplied free of charge with 3 Parchments, 2 Blankets, 12 Yards Girthing, 1 extra spring for head of Press, 2 pairs Press Points.

Iron Ink Tables to the various sizes of Presses.
Best Black Printing Ink.
Ink Roller Moulds of sizes.
Brass Rule Cutters.
Best Cast and Wrought Iron Chases of sizes.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.

27 by 18 inches	Rs. 160
30 by 20 "	" 185
33 by 22 "	" 240
36 by 24 "	" 300

Each Press is supplied free of charge with 2 Tympan Leather and 2 Scrapers.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

15 by 21, 12 by 15, 18 by 14, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 22 by 33, 29 by 23, 20 by 30, 24 by 32, 26 by 36, 28 by 42 inches.
Prices vary from 2 as. 6 pies to 5 annas per lb.
Zinc Plates for Zincography, Demy size.
French Rollers for Lithographic Printing.
Ruling Machines with necessary fittings.
Ruling Ink, Red and Blue.
Ruling Pen-making Machines.
Mill Board Cutting Machines.
Card Board Cutting Machines.
Perforating Machines, best improved.
Numbering Machines.
Variety of Binding Materials and Tools.
Best English Mill Boards.
Superior White Ivory Card Boards.
Binding Cloth Rs. 20 per Roll of 36 yards.

MR. J. NEUBERG undertakes orders for Machines, Presses and Materials manufactured by Messrs. Hughes and Kimber, by whom he has been appointed Sole Agent for Western India. Mr. N. expects several Printing and other Machines by an early shipment.
Orders for Types will also be promptly executed. H. and K.'s Illustrated Catalogue furnished on application.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, the UPPER ROOMS of a HOUSE opposite the western gate of the Cathedral, fit for Office or Dwelling. Apply to COWASJEE JEHANGHIER, Church Gate Street.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—S. S. "KRISHNA," with cargo "SESOSTRIS," having arrived, Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading at the Office of the undersigned and take delivery of their Goods at the Boree Bunder.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Bombay, 8th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of 833 Bundles SHEET IRON, marked J.A., per Ship "NYANZA," from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats on TUESDAY the 9th to take delivery of the same, failing which Captain WARWICK will land them at the risk and expense of the concerned.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 6th June 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—MONSOON ALTERATIONS.—On and from 15th June the following alterations will take place :—
The 7-0 A.M. North Eastern Mixed Train will leave Bombay at 9-30 A.M.
The 6-30 P.M. North Eastern Mail will leave Bombay at 1-15 P.M.
The 1-0 P.M. South Eastern Mixed Train will leave Bombay at 6-15 A.M.
The 3-30 P.M. Poonah and Sholapoor Mail will leave Bombay at 2-30 P.M.
For intermediate stoppages see Company's Time Bill.
WALTER KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 6th June 1868.

WILL BE PUBLISHED TO-DAY,
SECOND EDITION
OF
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JUNE,
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

THE second edition contains the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, which will come in force on the 15th inst., and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations, which come in force to-day.

CONTENTS :—
MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following
AGENTS :
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 6.
Leman, Lieutenant, 98th Regiment, on leave, from England.
Hepburn, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Thacker, Lieutenant Colonel, 21st Regiment N. I., from Mauritius.
Kenedy, Colonel, Royal Engineer, on duty, from Poona.
Grierson, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.
DEPARTURES.—JUNE 6.
Leman, Lieutenant, 98th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.]
Hepburn, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to Saugur

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—6TH JUNE.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London	£2 11s. 0d.	£1 10s. 0d.
" Liverpool	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.	£0 15s. 0d.
" Overland Route	.....	£7 0s. 0d. to £7 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
" Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
June 6	JohnBright	Marquard	Cardiff.
	Bennington	Stover	Liverpool, Feb. 8.
	Grefve Berg	Berustom	Shields, Feb. 11.
	Nestor	Laurin	Glasgow, Dec. 31.
	Tea Tester	Francis	Shields, Jan. 7.
	Cambay	Smith	Liverpool, Jan. 20.
	Corsairs Bride	Brown	London, Jan. 3.
	Twilight	Anglo	Liverpool, Jan. 28.
	Bedfordshire	Dick	Liverpool, Dec. 20.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, June 3.
	Lala Rookh	Wilson	Liverpool, March 1.
	Sir Bartle Frere	Thompson	Annesley Bay, May 16.
	T. A. Gibbs	A. Milne	Annesley Bay, May 23.
	Krishna	Child	From Suez and Annesley Bay, 19th and 28th May.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
June 6	Suez	Dawson	Kurrachee.
	Sea Forth	Woodward	Liverpool.
	N. E. Gardner	Gourney	Liverpool.
	Cherwell	Hauss	Liverpool.
	Rescue	Mesconyi	Liverpool.
	Innesfallen	Gibson	Liverpool.
	Sahara	Soord	Moulmein.
	Royal Tar	Mark	Falmouth.
	Edwin Fox	Blake	London via Havr

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—
Ship *Sarah Sands*, Armstrong, to Liverpool.
Ship *Princess Dagmar*, Lewis, to Liverpool.
Ship *City of Vienna*, McDonald, to Havre.
Ship *Hartfell*, Courtnay, to Liverpool.
Ship *Mahableshwur*, Thomas, to Liverpool.
Ship *Adler*, Schmidt, to Cadiz.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION for promoting the Christian Education of European and Eurasian Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay,	President, (ex-officio).
Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Rev. F. J. Spring.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
Hon. G. Foggo.	Rev. W. Maule.
C. E. Chapman, Esq.	Rev. G. C. Reynell (Hon. Sec.)
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	
H. M. Birdwood, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
K. M. Chatfield, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.
	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh-Lye.

The Board makes grants to Schools at Byculla, Colaba, and Mazagon, and two Schools at Poona. Total amount of grants Rs. 620 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 255.
The Board has also agreed to assist in the establishment of a School at Punchgunny for the Children of Military Pensioners.
To enable the Board to continue and extend its operations, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by REV. G. C. REYNELL, Chaplain of Byculla, for may be paid on *application* to MR. F. VALLADARES
G. C. REYNELL,
Bombay, 4th April 1868. Honorary Secretary.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1868.

THE future of promotion in the army does indeed seem to the ordinary observer to be veiled in obscurity. This obscurity has been increased by Sir John Pakington's ambiguous remarks on the occasion of the withdrawal of Mr. Trevelyan's motion. The discouragement caused by the remark of that Delphic Oracle of the 19th century that the French system was a warning rather than an example to us and that he could not approve of Mr. Childers' motion was but slightly diminished by the assurance he gave that he hoped before the end of the session to produce some scheme which would prove satisfactory to all parties. We doubt the attainment of such a happy result, and fear that like all compromises Sir John's wonderful invention will please no one. It is with all cases difficult to please every one, but in the present instance difficulty almost develops into impossibility. The public wish for a scheme of promotion which shall be at once economical and efficient, in short, for officers who shall be both cheap and good. The dispensers of military patronage, the high-priests of military jobbery, wish for no change at all. The rich idle officer wishes for the retention of promotion by purchase, the poor and stupid officer is desirous of promotion by seniority, and only the clever energetic officer of more brains than means longs for a system of selection. To reconcile all these different wishes to meet all these conflicting views requires, we fancy, more ability than even the present Secretary of War possesses. We fear, therefore, that the scheme with which Sir John is now pregnant will be like many other military reforms of the present day a mere skilful juggle with sufficient plausibility to satisfy an ignorant and half interested public but no real reform after all. Petty changes, a few additional pensions, the institution of a rule by which it shall be made obligatory on an officer to retire after a certain age; all these, though well enough in their way, will only make the present system work a little more smoothly. We do not, however, desire this improvement, but would oh the contrary prefer seeing the present system work even worse than at present, for then we should feel that we were more likely to obtain the real object of our wishes—an entirely new system. What we want is, as we have said on several frequent occasions, that the best man may be placed in the most responsible position. Inasmuch, however, as time is required to test merit we have no objection to that modification, by which up to the rank of Captain, inclusive, two-thirds of the promotion should be made according to seniority, one-third alone going by merit. This article is no essay on a mere speculative subject, for come what may we feel convinced that let Sir John Pakington shuffle with the subject as he seems inclined to do the days when promotion by merit will be the rule, promotion by seniority the exception, and promotion by purchase a tradition of the past, are not very distant. We may, therefore, be excused for going over once ground which has been so often trodden. Sir John Pakington brings forward the old fallacy that the non-purchase officer benefited more by purchase than any other. It is really too bad that at this stage of the question we should be called on to refute so transparent an argument. We will, however, for the benefit of the public—who are rather apt to credit even the wildest assertion if repeated with sufficient frequency—proceed to examine this statement. According to Sir John Pakington, then, the poor man benefits more by purchase than the rich men who buy their steps over the former's head and attain perhaps the rank of General a score of years earlier. How this can benefit him we confess we are too stupid to perceive. Ah! but say the advocates of purchase, the effect of purchase is to clear the way in front of the poor man and to bring him rapidly to the top of the list. He is then in a position to profit by the first non-purchase vacancy which may occur. That is very true, but it does not give him that non-purchase step. It brings him to the edge of the river, but it does not ferry him over. Supposing, ten men waiting for their turn to enter a baker's shop and purchase bread; the possession of the price of a loaf by the first nine enables them to complete their purchase and leave the door free for the entrance of the tenth man, but if he has no cash, of what use is it for him to find himself at the edge of the threshold? This is very similar to the case of the non-purchase officer. To say that the man who has no money gains by a system which save in a very few cases only gives promotion in exchange for money is simply absurd. The case may be fairly stated as follows :—The rich men get the loaves and the poor men do not actually starve since they get an occasional crumb. Half a loaf is, says the old proverb, better than no bread; but why should the half loaves be exclusively reserved for the poor officer? The only fair way of testing Sir John Pakington's argument is to see how the poor man would stand if there were no purchase. For purchase might be substituted either promotion by pure seniority, promotion by selection, or promotion by a mixed system of selection and seniority. Let us take the case of promotion by seniority first. As a preliminary, we will eliminate from consideration promotion without purchase in time of war, for promotion then takes place under special conditions which are common to purchase and seniority corps. The only fair comparison is between a purchase and a non-purchase corps in time of peace. We believe that an examination of the Army List would show that, apart from all accidental circumstances, such as augmentations and reductions of the establishment, the non-purchase officer in a line regiment obtains his promotion in about the same time as the officers of the artillery. The non-purchase officer is not therefore really benefited by the purchase system. Allowing, however, that the officer in a non-purchase corps was longer in obtaining his promotion than a non-purchase officer in a seniority corps, the former would have the satisfaction of knowing that, at all events, he had not been passed over by men of less or equal merit than himself. Moreover, quickness of promotion being comparative, slowness of promotion is not felt to be so great a grievance when all suffer under the same drawback.

In the case of promotion by selection the poor officer would clearly be the gainer, unless his qualifications were below the average, in which case we maintain he is not deserving of consideration. In the case of promotion partly by seniority and partly by selection, the poor man would be on precisely the same footing as his wealthy comrade, which is now not the case. Here again, therefore, he would be the gainer.

With reference to Sir John Pakington's statement that the present system of promotion from the ranks cannot be improved, we also beg to join issue with him. We do firmly believe that all, or nearly all, those non-commissioned officers who are deserving of commissions do now obtain them. So far we agree with the Secretary of War. We maintain, however, that promotion from the ranks is under the present system scarcely a boon, and, therefore, not likely to prove an incentive either to men of education to enlist, or for those who have enlisted to qualify themselves to rise in the profession. This may seem an extreme opinion, but a little consideration will show that it is justified by facts. Putting aside every other consideration, such as the smallness of pay, the expenses imposed upon an officer by customs and certain social conditions to which we need not here allude, it is sufficient to say that, to a really ambitious man, consious of his own powers, the position of Subaltern is not a prize of any very great value. Yet unless in time of war a Sergeant on whom a commission has been bestowed, has an infinitesimally small chance of rising to the rank of Captain till he is a comparatively old man. As to any higher promotion it is almost a hopeless contingency. Substitute promotion by merit for promotion by purchase, and the Sergeant if of sufficiently conspicuous merit to receive a commission would have *prima facie* a fair prospect of obtaining at least the command of a regiment before he had passed middle age.

We now come to General Peel's opposition to Mr. Trevelyan's motion. That highly respectable military and political Tory fears that promotion by seniority would produce stagnation, and promotion by selection give rise to jealousy, suspicion, and unfairness. Now, in whatever terms Mr. Trevelyan's motion was couched, it is well known that he advocates promotion by seniority should be confined to the lower ranks, and in these should take place only partially. We may, therefore, discuss this part of the general objection as not being necessarily involved in the question. As to the suspicion of unfairness which promotion by selection will, he fears, produce, there is no doubt in this direction a danger to be guarded against. Still we are sanguine enough to look on the danger as more imaginary than real. Selection takes place in every army in the world, indeed it prevails in staff appointments and all the higher commands. In foreign countries the interest of the State and the military reputation of the sovereign being bound up with the efficiency of the army we seldom hear of any gross instances of patronage. At all events a great number of men without other than their own merits do rise to high military position, and it is we fear a melancholy fact that the Generals of the continent are as a rule better than our own. Prussia did pretty well in the late war, and yet her Generals rose by selection. The same may be said of France in the Italian campaigns. Why should we find it more difficult than these countries to apply the principle of selection with success? Indeed the task should be easier with us, for we have two advantages which they have not, namely, a powerful public opinion and an independent and influential press. Both the public and the press would no doubt watch carefully the operation of a new system, and if they are sufficiently vigilant we cannot see why a mixed scheme of seniority and selection should not answer. At all events nothing can be worse in theory or in practice either, let the optimists say what they choose, than the present plan. No change, therefore, can well fail to be one for the better.

DR. S. FENNELLY has been appointed by the Pope to be Vicar Apostolic of Madras.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay is to leave Mahableshwur shortly for Poona, journeying by Sattara.

THE *Englishman* understands that Government is about to appoint a Commission to enquire into and report upon the Government Stud Department.

LIEUT. COL. MOORE has taken over charge of the appointment of acting Assistant Adjutant General of the Poona Division, from Major Carnegy.

THE Parsees of Kurrachee, it appears, are anxious to get up an address to the Queen, on the subject of Prince Alfred's escape.

THE *Lahore Chronicle* says that a court martial was to be held at Meean Meer on the 3rd inst., to try a British officer for being drunk on duty.

THE Bombay native press is discussing with some vehemence, whether the present Municipal Commissioner should or should not be re-appointed. The "ayes" and the "noes" seem about equal;

HER MAJESTY (says the "Englishman") has presented, under her own autograph, a copy of each of her works to the Library of the Soldiers Institute, Dum-Dum.

Native Opinion is "glad to find that the well meaning gentlemen who were recently thinking of holding a loyalty meeting *apropos* of late events at Melbourne, have been induced to reconsider their resolution."

THE *Poona Observer* hears that Dr. Beatty, Acting Superintendent of Matheran, will be appointed to the charge of the Poona City Jail, as well as that of the Central Jail at Yaroda, on the return of Dr. Lumsdaine.

THE *Englishman* records the death of Syud Azeemoodeen Hossein, C. S. I., who (being Deputy Collector at Arrah) was one of the famous garrison that occupied Arrah House in the troublous times of 1857, and was transferred late in the same year to Patna.

A DINAPORE correspondent of the "Jubbulpore Chronicle" narrates a shocking crime. It appears that the person of a little girl, five years old—the daughter of a private of H. M.'s 105th Regiment—was violated by a native boy, not more than twelve years of age, who had charge of her. The young criminal has been committed for trial at the next sessions.

A SIMLA correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" mentions "a rumour that the Viceroy will not return to Calcutta, but leave this next November for Lahore, whence he will proceed to Bombay via Mooltan, meeting his successor at the former place, and returning to England, or rather going to Suez in the steamer which will have brought him out."

A PRIVATE letter from Annesley Bay, dated 19th May, says—"It is awfully hot, and people are dying of sunstroke. The grave-yard is filling up. Five captains of vessels have died, and one lady, the wife of one of them. The captives are to be here in two days. Sir Robert Napier is quite disgusted with them. They grumbled dreadfully the first night they arrived in the British camp, and said they were better off in Magdala."

A DISASTROUS fire (says the "Poona Observer") took place in the City of Baranpoor, near the of Asseerghur, on Saturday the 30th ult., and we regret to hear that about twelve hundred houses have been completely destroyed, belonging to the wealthiest old residents, and that several human and animal lives were lost. It appears that the fire originated from a Hindoo's house, in which kirbee was stacked in the upper floor. The value of each house is estimated at from Rs. 5,000 to 20,000.

OUR Secundrabad letter the other day mentioned that an officer of the 18th Hussars had shot his barber—by accident, it was said. We now learn that the barber died in consequence. The *Madras Times* has the following particulars of the unfortunate affair :—"It appears that after the troops had returned from morning parade, one of the regimental barbers waited upon a young Cornet in the 18th Hussars. As the unfortunate man stood in the verandah, the Cornet appeared at the door with a pistol in his hand. It appears that he was ignorant of the fact, or had forgotten that the pistol was loaded. What passed before the fatal shot was fired is not as yet known; a pistol report was heard, and when the servants ran round to the front of the house to enquire what was the matter, they found the barber lying on the ground with the blood oozing from a wound, just above the right ear, and the Cornet bending over him. The unfortunate barber did not survive a moment."

"WRITING to the papers" is now not even beneath the dignity of a dignitary of the Church, for we find His Lordship the Bishop of Calcutta addressing the editor of the *Delhi Gazette*, and explaining his difficulty in supplying chaplains to various important stations, in reply to a letter by a correspondent of that paper, protesting against there being no chaplains at Peshawur. He says that by the operation of the 25 years' service six chaplains had been suddenly withdrawn from his diocese, and that notwithstanding pressing representations from himself and the archdeacon sufficient provision to meet the emergency had not been made at home; also, that even before then they had been making repeated complaints of the number of vacancies in the service. He regrets very much that the important station of Peshawur should be left vacant, and has arranged for the first chaplain who arrives being sent on to that station. He wishes, however, to "observe that the supply of chaplains is beyond his control, and that he can only expostulate and entreat, which he had not been backward in doing."

IN regard to the recent rumour that Ameer Shere Ali Khan was dead, it appears actually to have been circulated in Cabul but to have been disbelieved by many. The Ameer's wife (who resides at Cabul) sent to Candahar to ascertain the truth. Another report that reached the same city was, that it was a certain Sirdar—not the Ameer—of the name of Shere Ally Khan who had died. The *Englishman* has the following paragraph :—

"In rejecting the proposal for peace submitted to him by Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan, Ameer Shere Ali observed that the treacherous conduct of Azim Khan had been well known to him ever since the affair of Rawul Pindee, and that he declined to place any confidence in his promises or engagements."

In regard to the movements of the Russians, the *Englishman* has the following, which appears to be the latest on the subject, and which came through Cabul :—

"The forces of the Russians which had commenced to withdraw returned again to Samarcand of which they took entire possession and then advancing, surrounded the city of Bokhara. At the same time the forces that were in Khokand, Tashkend and other places were concentrated on Samarcand. There are two reports current on this subject. Some people write from Turkestan itself that the Ameer of Bokhara and the Russians have entered into an arrangement to bring about the recent events, and that the Ameer rebelled to save his reputation. Others write that the Ameer was delighted at the departure of the Russians, and that he rebelled against them because he thought that by falling on their rear he might destroy them, and obtain for himself throughout the world a great name. These reports have been received in writing from Balkh and are both probably based on a substantiation of facts. They both come from men deserving of trust."

THE meeting of English shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, held in London on the 6th of May, was one of greater importance that the short report we extracted from the home papers led us to suppose; and, now that the affairs of the old Bank are again a subject of general discussion, we have no doubt the full report of the meeting, which we publish in our present issue, will be read with attention and interest. We must say it seems to us that Sir Stafford Northcote sought to deal somewhat too severely with the Committee of English shareholders when he told them of the appointment of the commission and called upon them to "substantiate the charges" they had made—or which he considered they had made—in their memorial, against the Government Directors of the Bank. The memorial stated, incidentally, a *prima facie* case against those directors—a *prima facie* case which Sir Stafford himself has admitted to be a strong one,—but it is manifestly unfair to call upon shareholders (who have lost enough already, in all conscience) to incur the immense expense of substantiating certain charges which were just mentioned as matters of common report and as fit subjects for a Government investigation. It is now for Sir Charles Jackson and his coadjutors to enquire into the truth of them, and we daresay the whole of the shareholders are content to leave the matter in their hands. The English Committee, however, felt strong enough to reply to Sir Stafford Northcote, and they have done so in a document of a crushing character, which shows in a succinct and forcible way the points that may be gathered by a close perusal of the Blue Book. With a public investigation pending, it would be improper to judge any man who will then, in fact, be brought to his trial; but that there *is* matter for investigation (and this is what the English shareholders confine themselves to urging) no one will at this time venture to deny.

OUR attention has been drawn to what seems a piece of unfairness in the Government resolution which we published on Friday in reference to the fine new road running from the Marine Lines to the Band-stand, between Rotten Row and the beach. The resolution says that the place "should be open to all who conduct themselves in an orderly manner," (words which, we hope, will duly frighten the young equestrian who was seen the other evening leaping over the railings of the Row, to the terror of the ladies and the imminent risk of his own dear life,) but with the reservation that it "shall not be used for general traffic, *i. e.* for laden carts, hack-cabs, or persons conveying loads, beggars, or vagrants." It seems to us that an ungenerous blow is dealt in these words at a class which we would feign hope is not altogether a disrespectable one. In mentioning the "hack cabs" (they are usually called "buggies" in Bombay, but "hack cabs" we must confess is more genteel) Government must be taken to be speaking, figuratively, of the "thing containing" for the "thing contained," and we hardly see the justice of banishing from this new road all those persons who wish to go there in a "hack-cab," and who it may be (as it certainly does happen sometimes) are too weak or fatigued to go on foot. And to class such people among "general traffic" is the "unkindest cut of all." Mr. Bellasis, Mr. Crawford, and the other gentlemen who have a *pecuniary* in that direction, had better set their heads together, and devise a scheme by which recreation may be obtained by the citizens in a perfectly systematic and methodical manner. Let us first of all have the finest spot selected for those noble equipages that require for their completeness two greys before and two red-robed menials behind; and let this place be strictly reserved for what may be called—"particular traffic, first class." Another resort may be provided for the one-horse phaetons, broughams, and shigrams, or, in other words,—"particular traffic, second class." For these two purposes the present promenades at Breach Candy and Rotten Row might perhaps answer pretty well. Then, as to the "general traffic"—that is, the unhappy individuals who go in "hack-cabs," and the "persons conveying loads, beggars, or vagrants," it would be necessary of course, for common humanity's sake, to make some arrangement for it also, and possibly no more suitable place could be obtained than the salubrious and sweet-smelling walks of Moody Bay and Chinch Bunder. If this scheme meets with no favour, we should recommend that the exclusion of "hack-cabs" from the new road at the beach be not insisted upon at all.

A RETURN has been published of the number and nature of railway accidents that occurred throughout India in 1867. It appears that the total number of accidents was 201—the same, strangely enough, as in 1866. In Bengal 74 occurred (against 55 in 1866); in Madras 10 (against 10); and in Bombay 117 (against 136). The number of persons killed or injured was 390, (120 more than in 1866); and the fatal cases among these numbered 182, as against 139 in the previous year. The number of injuries to passengers in 1866 was 19 (5 cases being fatal), and, in 1867, 63, (15 fatal), the increase being chiefly due, we are told, to two very serious accidents in the Bombay Presidency. 12 of these deaths resulted from accidents on the G. I. P. Railway, and the number of persons injured on the same railway was 22. Leaving aside what it considers "exceptional cases" on the G. I. P. Railway (a way of analysing such returns which we think is hardly correct), Government considers the result "very satisfactory," looking to the fact that there was an increase of about two millions in the number of passengers. But in regard to the railway servants, "carelessness seems to be on the increase. In 1866, there were 200 injuries, of which 92 were fatal. In 1867, the injuries were 246 in number—an increase of 23 per cent. The number of fatal cases, however, increased in a less ratio, the number being 105, the percentage of increase being 15. But, in 1867, six-sevenths of the whole number of injuries are returned as due to misconduct or want of caution. In 1866 the ratio was only four-fifths. It is difficult to say how men, so careless as these from the returns appear to be, can be deterred from acts which lead to their injury and destruction. In a previous resolution on the accidents of 1865, notice was taken of this point. Making public to the servants the number who yearly suffer, might perhaps do something towards prevention." A very mild preventative, we fear. We read further that "the Madras Presidency has been very satisfactorily free from accidents. The train mileage in the three Presidencies,—Bengal, Madras, and Bombay—is as 13 to 3 to 8, and the accidents are as 185 to 19 to 186, which figures are much in favour of Madras. Exclusive of 'other persons,' there were 141 accidents in Bengal against 155 in Bombay. In Bombay a far larger number of passengers were injured. In Bengal there was a preponderance of injuries to servants." We find that the total number of accidents (and by the word "accidents" all such occurrences as collisions, fires, running over cattle, going off the line, &c., are meant) on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was 73 (against 67 in the previous year), the number of persons killed being 65 (against 53) and injured 65 (again 34.) On the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway the accidents numbered 31 (against 47), and the number of killed was 23 (against 22) and of injured 26 (against 27.) On the latter railway one of the persons killed and five of those injured were passengers; and on the G. I. P. Railway 12 passengers were killed and 22 injured. The G. I. P. Railway had a length of 847 miles open, and carried 3,371,617 passengers; while the B. B. and C. I. Railway had 306 miles open, and carried 1,667,036 passengers. The total number of passengers carried, throughout all India, was 14,866,530 (against 13,142,522 in 1866); and the one mil

I demanded explanation, but to little or no purpose. After entering and trespassing into my house for a while, the two individuals placed a padlock on the door of the house and went away. I was thus locked up in my house and remained so from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. The two individuals returned at 4 P.M., removed the padlock from the door, entered with several other persons into the house, looked at every place and corner, and then charged me with having received into my house a Mahomedan for having illicit intercourse with him. I denied and remonstrated with them in severe terms. In the meantime a police sepoy came to the spot, but as I did not like to lodge a complaint before the police authorities, they went away. Raja and Venkultee and their comrades also left the place shortly after. Two days after I received a message from Venkultee Narsoo and Ella Potlajee, who are the chief members of my caste, desiring me to wait upon them at a certain place. I replied to the effect that I should have had no objection to appear if there was a regular meeting of the caste assembled. Hereupon the several individuals above alluded to, and one Ballaram, caused a battakee to be beaten in the public streets, stating that I had had illicit intercourse with a Mahomedan, and that I was in consequence expelled from the caste, and further prohibiting my caste-people from recognizing me as a woman of the caste. I now charge Raja and Venkultee with the offences of criminal trespass and of defamation; and Venkultee, Ella, and Ballaram, with defamation, and pray that they may be dealt with according to law. His Worship on the foregoing information ordered summonses to be issued against the parties named therein.

THE STRIKING OF THE S. S. "LORD ELPHINSTONE."—On Saturday we mentioned that the s.s. "Lord Elphinstone," in making for Annesley Bay, had struck on a coral reef off Hotha Island, but that, as she had carried the Abyssinian mail which arrived here on Friday, from Annesley Bay to Aden, it might be presumed that she had suffered but little damage. We are glad now to learn from a letter written by a passenger on board that after the ship was got off the reef it was found that she had apparently sustained no injury and did not make a pint of water. The letter says:—"The 'Lord Elphinstone' got along splendidly from Aden till within twenty-five miles of Annesley Bay, when she went upon the reef. The captain, a good fellow, was ill and was not to blame; he had never left the deck since we sailed from Aden, and never took one glass of brandy. He gave the ship to the chief officer, who wrecked us. All went to work, passengers and all, taking off their coats and working like Englishmen. We put out anchors, bent on ropes, and then pulled by the capstan; but the ship was fast and hard and would not come off. In the middle of the night we sent off a boat, provisioned with all kit, to procure help. A Mr. Hams volunteered to command her, and he made his way to Annesley Bay and got a steam tug. We were four or five days upon the reef, and had it blown the ship must have been lost; but it proved fine weather fortunately. We fired distress guns and signalled vessels. The 'City of Dublin' and the 'California' both came up, and both ship's officers and crews nobly worked for us and took off our cargo. A large barge was also sent. The 'Challenge', the 'California,' and the 'City of Dublin' tugged us for two days, but all in vain. We then threw out the ballast and coal, and, to the delight of all, we found that the ship moved. A rope from the 'California,' worked upon a donkey engine, with the aid of our anchor ropes, pulled us off. The ship is not injured, and did not make a pint of water. The fact is the 'buoy' is not marked upon the charts, so that Captain Carpendale is not to blame. The reef was only recently discovered and Carpendale was not informed of its existence. He did his best, and he has saved his ship, so no blame. No doubt in the evening, he, or his first officer, mistook this buoy for the one which marks the 'Indore shoal.' The directions are to sail inside the 'Indore shoal'; we sailed inside this buoy and this was our mistake, as this particular buoy ought to be passed outside. It blew a great gale the next night after we got off; had we not got off in time we should all have been lost, as the ship would have broken up."

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 31st May.
OPEN 874 MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	73,126 10 11
Merchandize	,,	2,84,994 7 0
Electric Telegraph	,,	1,229 6 0
Earth Trains	,,	4,042 13 4
Total Rs....		3,62,393 5 3

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM ABYSSINIA.

THE troops composing the Abyssinian Field Force are commencing to arrive, and arrivals from Annesley Bay may now be expected almost daily. On Saturday the s.s. "Sir Bartle Frere," Captain A. Thomson, and the s.s. "T. A. Gibbs," Captain Milne, arrived, and the s.s. "Krishna," Captain Child, arrived yesterday—all of them bringing troops.

The "Sir Bartle Frere" left Annesley Bay on 16th May, and towed the ship "Trafalgar" as far as Aden, which she reached on the 24th. She brought 124 men of the 5-25 Battery Royal Artillery, under command of Lieutenant Broadfoot, with 80 mules and 2 horses. The men, mules, and horses, were disembarked on Saturday, and the men will soon proceed to Nuggur. The remainder of the battery with the guns is now on the way in the ship "Irewell." This battery proceeded no further than Senafe. The "Trafalgar" had on board the head-quarters of the 26th Regiment.

The "T. A. Gibbs" has brought a wing of the 45th Regiment, numbering 288 men, under command of Major C. L. Griffin. The other officers are—Captain H. H. Hooke, Lieutenants L. H. Lefroy (Acting Adjutant), L. H. Kyle, and J. Edgerton Curtis, Ensign J. Skinner, and Assistant Surgeon Hood, in medical charge. She also had on board two assistant apothecaries and eighteen native followers. The "T. A. Gibbs" left Annesley Bay on 23rd June, and arrived about 11 o'clock on Saturday evening. The 45th Regiment embarked from Bombay on 18th January last, and arrived at Annesley Bay in the beginning of February. On their arrival the regiment was ordered to assist in the construction of the railway, and after a month's railway labour proceeded on to Antalo. The wing which arrived on Saturday evening formed part of the camp at the Antalo post, where they stayed about a month. On the march down, Major Griffin's wing was delayed for some time repairing the road in the pass between Senafe and Koomaylee, which had been much damaged by the late heavy rains. Enormous boulders of rock had fallen across the narrow road, completely blocking it up, and much labour was necessary to repair it so as to allow of the baggage animals proceeding. On two days the men of this wing, in addition to long marches, were engaged for about seven hours in repairing the roads, and Major Griffin speaks highly of the conduct of the men. An enormous volume of water seems to have rushed down the pass. On Saturday morning a man died on board from liver disease, and was buried in the evening.

The head-quarters of the 45th, which under Col. Parrist, took a distinguished part in the assault of Magdala, was to leave a few days after the sailing of the "T. A. Gibbs," on board the s. s. "City of Manchester" and the ship "Canoba." The general health of the whole regiment has been excellent since they left Bombay, only one officer (Lieut. Bayley) and four men having died. Before the regiment was ordered to Abyssinia, Lieut. Bayley had gone home for the purpose of retiring from the service, and had sent in his papers requesting leave to retire; but on hearing that his regiment had been ordered to take part in the campaign, he requested and received permission to rejoin. He died at Senafe of liver disease. The regiment is now ordered to Madras.

The s. s. "Krisnna," one of the B. B. S. S. Company's steamers which run between Bombay and Suez, brought 308 followers from Annesley Bay, and the following officers—General Stuart, Colonel Graves, Major Hills, Captain Martin, Captain Larpent, and Mr. Pollock. The "Krisbna" left Suez on the 19th May, and Annesley Bay on the 28th, and brings three Europeans which she had taken from the s. s. "Karanjah," which, as already reported, lately ran ashore in the Gulf of Suez. She reports having spoken the ship "Persian" twenty miles est of Bombay outer lightship.

FORT POLICE COURT.—6TH JUNE.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

BREACH OF TRUST.—Sooka Punna, a servant of Mr. Ballajee Sadasew Booty, was charged with having committed breach of trust in respect of three Government currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each, entrusted to him in his capacity as servant by his master. The case was remanded to allow of evidence being brought forward.

CHEATING.—Hajee Harroon Mahomed, against whom an information was laid on Friday charging him with cheating, in having by false pretences received possession of six bales of goods belonging to Luckmidass Nathoo, was yesterday brought before His Worship on the above charge and remanded till Wednesday.

ASSAULTING A SUPERIOR OFFICER.—Barney McMahon, a seaman on board the "Wild Hunter," was charged with having on Friday assaulted Mr. Edmonds, the chief officer of the ship, while in the execution of his duty. Mr. Edmonds deposed that on Friday the prisoner had come up to him while the captain was on shore and said he was not able to work, when he advised him to go on with his work till the captain should come on board. When the captain returned he asked McMahon if he would turn to, when he replied "Not for some time." The captain then ordered witness to run up the ensign, and while doing so the prisoner came up to him and struck him on the mouth with his clenched fist, and then caught hold of the captain and threw him down on the deck. The prisoner was remanded till to day that he might have an opportunity of bringing forward evidence in his defence.

A NEGLIGENT BUS-DRIVER.—Hurree Balloo, a driver of an omnibus, was charged with having caused damage to the property of Mr. Atmaram Juggonath. From the evidence it appeared that on the 4th instant, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, the prosecutor and two friends were driving in his buggy along Khetwaddy Road, when the omnibus driven by the defendant came into collision with the buggy, the pole of the omnibus pierced the hood of the buggy, slightly injuring complainant and one of his friends, both of whom were obliged to jump down from the buggy. The road at the place was narrow, and the driver of the omnibus had not taken proper precaution. His Worship fined the defendant Rs. 30 for this offence, and also Rs 5 for not having had his badge on a conspicuous part of his person.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—Nine Portuguese, seamen belonging to the "Tilly," were charged by the master with disobedience to lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board their ship, and the charge having been proved, were each sentenced to undergo imprisonment with hard labour in the County Jail for one week.

GAMBLERS.—Passoo Rowjee, a dealer in gunny, was charged with keeping a common gaming-house at Dher Gully; and seven Hindoos were charged with having been found gambling therein. All pleaded guilty except one of those found gambling. Passoo, the keeper of the house, was fined Rs. 20; six of the Hindoos were fined Rs. 10, and one Rs. 5.

SPORTING.

POONA RACES 1868.

LIST OF 1ST JUNE ENTRANCES.

First day, Thursday, the 17th Sept. 1868.

1ST RACE.—"The Derby." Rupees 1,000 from the Fund. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Horses landed after 1st September 1867, allowed 4 lbs. Winner of a race before the meeting to carry 5 lbs. extra, oftener 7 lbs.

Entrance for Horses named on 1st May 5 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st June 10 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st Aug. 20 G. M.

A Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each horse declared to start. One mile and a half.

Ebrahim bin Rujab's...b. a. h. Swety.
" " ...g. a. h. Glendower.
Mr. W. W's ..... g. a. h. Hector (late Morning Star.)

3RD RACE.—"A Purse" of Rs. 500, presented by Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim & Co. of Poona, added to a Sweepstakes of Rs. 500, for all Horses 8st. 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Nominations to be taken on the 1st June. To close and name the day before the race. One mile.

H. H. Aga Khan's.....One nomination.
Mr. Field's..... Do.
Mr. W. W's ..... Do.
Captain Kerwan's..... Do.

Second Day, Saturday, the 19th Sept.

2ND RACE.—"His Highness Aga Khan's Purse." Value Rs. 500. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winner of the Derby to carry 7 lbs. extra.

Entrance for Horses named on 1st May 5 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st June 10 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st Aug. 15 G. M.

A Sweepstakes of 10 G. M. for each Horse declared to start. One mile and a half.

Mr. W. W's .....g. a. h. Hector (late Morning Star.)
Ebrahim bin Rujub's...Iron g. a. c. Munsoor.
" " ...b. a. h. Swety.
" " ...g. a. h. Glendower.

Fifth Day, Saturday, the 26th Sept.

1ST RACE.—"The Arabian Cup." Value Rupees 1,000, presented by Shaik Essa bin Kalliffa. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. The winner of the Derby to carry 5 lbs. extra.

Entrance for Horses named on 1st May 5 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st June 10 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st July 15 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st Aug. 20 G. M.

A Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. for each Horse declared to start. Two miles.

Ebrahim bin Rujub's.....b. a. h. Swety.
" " ...Iron g. a. c. Munsoor.
" " ...g. a. h. Glendower.
Mr. W. W's ..... g. a. h. Hector (late Morning Star.)

2ND RACE.—"The Zoroastrian Cup." Value Presented by
For all Maidens. Weight for age. The winner of the Derby, the Grand Stand Stakes, Cups, Purse, or Plate to carry 3 lbs. extra for each race won.

Entrance for Horses on 1st May 5 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st June 10 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st July 15 G. M.
Do. do. on 1st Aug. 20 G. M.

A Sweepstakes of 20 G. M. added for each Horse declared to start. Three miles.

Mr. W. W's.....ch. au. g. Longden.

3RD RACE.—"The Galloway Plate.—Rs. 400 from the Fund. For all Galloways. 14 hands to carry 9st. Entrance for a Horse named on 1st June 5 G. M. To close and name the day before the race. With an entrance of 10 G. M. One and a half mile.

Mr. Walford's ... .b. a. gal. The Upas.

J. H. HENDERSON.
Honorary Secretary.

Poona, 4th June, 1868.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From another Correspondent.)

RAJCOTE, 2ND JUNE.

THE weather is becoming fearfully hot, thermometer in the shade at 3 P.M. being 105 deg. It was rather stormy during last week, but it is all serene now, though the weatherwise, and especially the oldest inhabitant, known as "Jimmy Saheb," predict an early monsoon.

The depressed condition of the Bhyads and Gerassias of the province seems to have attracted the special attention of our Political Agent, who has thrown open the doors of the Agency to such of them who may have grievances to redress, which I consider a move in the right direction. Hitherto the Chiefs, or rather their employes, have committed all sorts of oppression on the Gerassias unchecked, and used even to go so far as to imprison and heavily fine any Gerassias who might show a little spirit by resisting encroachments and contending against oppressions. The policy adopted by Colonel Anderson, therefore, is both just and beneficent, and has a tendency to restore the confidence and feeling of content that has been wanting in the province for some time past. Some of the Chiefs, such as those of Nowanuggur and Gondul, in order to throw dust in the eyes of the authorities, have engaged men on salaries of Rs. 500 and 700 a month to introduce reforms on their estates, but the condition of those states under these men is so wretched, and the practices so irregular, and inconsistent with propriety, that they clearly indicate the secret springs of the machinery used in their working to be extremely loose and faulty.

Two employes of the Nowanuggur State have come in lately to reagitate the subject of the succession of H. H. the Jam's illegitimate, or rather reputed son. Whether their mission has received encouragement or not, I am not aware, but I believe it has once been ruled that any consideration of the matter now was premature.

A Brahmin, a petty landholder in the Nowanuggur talooka, committed suicide a few days ago in front of the residence of the Kamdar of that State, owing it is said to his having been unable to receive redress for some wrong he was suffering. Whether an enquiry was made into the circumstances or not, I cannot say, but the matter is of a serious nature, and displays the utter rottenness of the Nowanunggur administration, which requires to be placed on a more satisfactory footing.

I hear that after the return of the mules and tattoos from Abyssinia, a sort of Transport Establishment, under the charge of the Commissariat Agent, is to be kept here, for meeting requisitions for carriage from stations in the province and Guzerat. I am not so well versed in these matters as to be able to express a decided opinion, but I think this a capital place for locating an establishment of the kind, from its central position, the energetic and efficient supervision that would be available at a comparatively trifling cost, say, an addition of Rs. 50 a month to the pay of the Commissariat Agent, and the cheapness of forage and grain.

Lieutenant Stace of the Mountain Train, who went out to the Geer on a shooting excursion, was brought in the other day in a very bad state, from the effects of a *coup de soleil*, but he is, I believe, progressing favourably.

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL AT CALCUTTA.

A REMARKABLE case has been going on lately at Calcutta, before Mr. Branson, one of the Police Magistrates. It appears that on 24th February a young German woman named Ulrieka Haegert threw herself overboard from the ship *Eurydice* while at sea, and was drowned. Captain Coles, the master of the ship, was charged before the Calcutta Magistrate by a brother of the deceased (who, as well as his sister, was a passenger in the *Eurydice*) with having committed rape upon Ulrieka, and having attempted to murder the complainant. The charge was dismissed, as there was no evidence of the alleged rape, and as the Magistrate had strong doubts as to the truth of the evidence with respect to the other part of the case. But the matter came up again in a different form on the 29th and 30th May, Captain Coles being charged with abetment of murder and criminal intimidation.

The first witness called was Albert Haegert, the complainant, who, being sworn, said—I came out in the *Eurydice*. The defendant was captain of that vessel. We left London on the 11th of January. My wife, daughter, and sister were on board. My sister is dead. Her name was Ulrieka. She was drowned on the 24th of February. Half an hour after my sister was drowned, my dagger, knife, and two revolvers were taken from me by the first officer. On the 25th of February I heard the captain tell the chief officer to kill me. The captain said—"You must kill that man, you must put him aside." The chief officer said, swearing by his name, that he would not do so. The captain and chief officer then had a long conversation which I did not understand. A few days later, between 10 and 12 o'clock at night, I heard the captain tell the second mate to kill me. He said—"You must kill the man—he must not be allowed to get to Calcutta." I heard this several times on different nights. About the middle of March, the captain told me that he would kill me, and that I should never reach Calcutta. I answered—"We shall see." He said "I shall see that you never get there." I told him that I should go with the ship, and that if the vessel got to Calcutta I should get there too. The captain replied that he would take care that I should never get there. He then said to me—"I think the best plan is that each of us take a revolver and fire at each other." I declined to do this, as I had no friends on board, and as I was in the power of the captain. He then said again that I should never reach Calcutta. On the 1st of April I was on the stern of the vessel, fishing for sharks. A shark having taken the bait, I turned round and called out for assistance, and just then I saw the captain, down below in the cabin, taking aim at me with a gun. I sprung aside and waited to see what would happen. As I saw that, after a few minutes, he came on deck without arms. I went to the chief officer and complained to him. One day I was in the saloon with my wife and daughter. I went to get a glass of water for my daughter. I heard the chief officer say to the captain, who was loading his gun in the saloon—"Are you going to shoot him now?" The captain said—"No, not before his wife." I have heard the captain say to others that I should never get to Calcutta. When the captain made the threats he spoke quite seriously. I heard the captain say to the second mate that if I did not get to Calcutta I should not be able to testify against him. I have never heard the captain make any statement regarding his intimacies with my sister. I heard him say once, as we reached Calcutta, that he had her with him at night.

Mr. Upton (for the defendant) objected to the last answer being taken down by the Bench.

His Worship ruled that it could be received in evidence.

Examination resumed.—I heard the captain say to some one at night, that if he would kill me, he could do with my wife as he had done with my sister. On the 1st of April, as I had no arms, I procured a knife to protect myself with.

Cross-examined by Mr. Upton.—Immediately after my sister jumped overboard I cried for help, and some of the people let down a boat. The boat returned without my sister. Half an hour after my sister was drowned I was in the saloon, on the sofa; the captain was going to enter the occurrence in the ship's log-book. He was going to put in that she was a foolish, stupified girl. I said—"No, no; you have killed her, that is not true." The captain said he had not killed my sister. I said—"You have gone through the window of my sister's cabin at night, and forced her to your will." The captain replied—"That is not true." I said—"My sister told me so this morning." The captain said—"Your sister has told an untruth." I replied—"No, you are an infamous fellow; you shall not get off from this affair." He then said—"Put this man in irons." I said to the captain in English—"You shall not be free of this matter." I meant that I would bring him to his trial. I did not say that he should not get safely to Calcutta. The captain said, when I told him he should be tried at Calcutta, "shall I be safe on board." I replied "perhaps." He said—"What do you mean." I said—"I cannot guarantee you; you may die on board to-day or to-morrow." He said—"If I am not to be free from you I will put you in irons."

James Burbridge—I am 2nd mate of the *Eurydice*. The captain asked me to murder the complainant on or about the 28th of February. He said—"Kill that man." No one was on deck at the time. He did not say who was the party. The words he made use of were—"That man must be got out of the way." I said—"I will." I did not know who was the actual party the captain meant. I don't remember any more. He never said anything to me afterwards regarding Albert Haegert. I never heard the captain say anything to anybody about Albert after that. I never saw the captain pointing a gun at Albert. I am quite certain I never heard the captain make any threats against Albert.

Crossexa-mined by the Magistrate—The captain told me that he wanted Albert got out of the way, because he wished to have connexion with Albert's wife. The captain also told me that he wanted Albert to be got out of the way, so that there should be no evidence of the seduction against him (the captain) in Calcutta. I remember saying, on a previous occasion, that four days after Ulrieka fell overboard, the captain said—"That man must be got over board." I did not know who he meat. I was on the poop at the time, about 5 P.M. The captain came to me, and passed some remarks on the weather. He said—"You must kill that man." He did not say what man. He said nothing at that conversation as to who the man was.

William Miller—I am steward on board the *Eurydice*. About the second day after Ulrieka's death I was going from the cabin to the galley when the chief mate called me into his cabin. The captain was in the cabin. The captain said—"Steward, on your oath." I said—"on my oath." The captain said—"I want you to give the passenger some opium pills in his coffee."—I did not say "I would not" or refuse; I said—"Both of you are older than me, and if you take my advice you will postpone giving the pills for a month, you may then be on more friendly terms." The captain said—"Right you are." That evening, about 6 o'clock, I was again in the mate's cabin. The captain was there also. The captain said that brute, alluding to Mr. Haegert, should never reach Calcutta. I presumed he meant Albert, because he was the only male passenger. He said—"Either he or I must be got out of the way." I saw the captain on the 1st of April about 1 o'clock. I was in my pantry. The captain came out of his own room with a gun. The captain said—"By God, and all that's good, I will shoot that man." He called me out of the pantry, and said—"Steward, do you see that man's legs." I saw Albert's head also. He was leaning over the side of the vessel. I replied—"Yes." The captain swore by all that was good that he would shoot that man. The captain pointed the gun at Haegert, and put his hand on the trigger. The cock of the gun was back. I said—"Do not fire, you might shoot the man at the wheel." I was close to the captain when he had the gun at his shoulder. I did not take the gun from him. The captain gave it to me to put away. Albert moved away, and the captain said—"By God that is a good job." I cannot say that Albert saw the captain pointing the gun. He might have seen him if he had looked down into the cabin. About a month after Ulrieka's death, the captain said to me—"Steward, are you game to take my gun and fire at that head?" Mr. Haegert was then in sight. The captain took me out of the pantry and shut the door. I said—"I was not game." The captain said he was game. The captain said many men were killed in his day honourably. The captain spoke the above in my pantry. The captain's gun was loaded in his cabin. I heard the captain say very often, that he should like to kill Albert and get him out of the way. The captain also said if he got rid of Albert he would be all right with Madam. That was after the death of Ulrieka. I remember at dinner, about six or seven weeks before we arrived, I was attending on the captain and passengers. The captain was very angry, and said he would take a pistol and wished Albert to take another. The captain said he would go forward and Albert might stand aft. Albert objected, because he had a wife and child. About six weeks before we arrived, the captain came to me and said—"Steward, I will never forgive you." He also said—"had you put him out of the way, all would have been right." When the captain told me to put opium pills in Haegert's coffee, he seemed in earnest when he told me to shoot Albert. The captain was in the habit of getting drunk. I have seen him drunk very many times. He was oftener drunk than sober.

Additional evidence as to threats, &c., by the captain with reference to the complainant, was given by five others of the crew; and a number of others gave evidence to the effect that they had remarked nothing extraordinary in the conduct of the captain toward Albert.

The case being closed, the Magistrate stated that he had carefully sifted the evidence in this case before he had arrived at a conclusion. Until the latter part of this day's evidence had been given His Worship had been uncertain as to the course he should pursue; but now although he could not state whether the defendant was guilty or not guilty, he thought there was a sufficient *prima facie* case established to justify his committing the defendant to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions on three several charges—first, an attempt to murder; secondly, abetment of murder; and thirdly, criminal intimidation. Mr. Upton made two applications for the defendant to be released on bail, but His Worship refused to grant them, stating that in exercising the discretion allowed him by the law, it would be much better if no bail were allowed, the more so as the Criminal Sessions of the High Court would begin on Monday (this day).

THE CONDUCT OF THE GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS OF THE OLD BANK OF BOMBAY.

A MEETING of the English shareholders was held at 55, Parliament Street, on Wednesday, 6th May, 1868, to take into consideration a letter received by the Committee from the Secretary of State for India, relative to the commission about to enquire into the causes of the Bank's failure. The chair was taken by Mr. Le Messurier, late Advocate-General at Bombay, who opened the proceedings as follows:—

I am very happy to meet you under much more favourable and cheerful circumstances than when we last met, about nine months ago, for I now have the pleasure of relating to you what we have been doing since we last met to promote the interests of the shareholders. The first thing that was done after our meeting was to draw up a memorial, a copy of which you have had furnished to you. That was submitted to the shareholders generally, and after a delay of about two months, when we had obtained a certain number of shareholders' signatures, it was forwarded to the Secretary of State for India on the 2nd of March last. Though he replied to it within a short time after the 2nd of March, he must have had nearly two months to consider it, because copies were sent to the India Office soon after its preparation. On the 13th of March he sent a reply, which all of you who have read the pamphlet which has lately been issued are familiar with. The reply, certainly, was a very curt, if not a very uncourteous, one. Our memorial asked that he would "cause an account to be taken of all such money as might have been lost by the Directors of the Bank, in contravention of the terms of their Act as well as of their duty as Trustees for the shareholders, and lost in the several manners therein shown, or otherwise, and that he would direct the amount to be replaced in the Bank by the Government of Bombay to the account of the capital stock of the Institution." The reply was to this effect, that Sir Stafford Northcote "must decline to act in the manner suggested by the memorialists, as he did not consider that he would be justified in sanctioning any grant from the public revenues of India for the purpose of making good the losses sustained by the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay." He, therefore, gentlemen, does not dispute the justice of the claim, but merely says that he could not be justified in burdening the revenues, or, as he said in the House of Commons, the tax-payers of, India with paying our losses, losses incurred through the Government themselves. Losses, gentlemen, incurred in the administration of the Government have usually come out of the public revenues of the country, and can come from no other source. All losses due from defaults and neglect of the Government have been paid out of the revenues of the country; the exception is to be made in our case, and it is told us that our losses shall not be borne by the revenues of the country. To that answer a reply was sent to the Secretary of State for India, a copy of which is contained in the pamphlet which you have probably all seen, pointing out how the revenues of the country have been in other cases taxed for losses caused by the defaults or maladministration of Government officers, and even of others—not Government officers—where gross public injury has been done. On the very evening that the reply from the India Office was sent to us, Sir Stafford Northcote, in his place in Parliament, said that on consideration he had thought it would be most discreditable to the Government if a full and searching inquiry was not gone into the misconduct of its officers, which had caused the disasters and losses. The speech delivered on that occasion was followed up by a letter from the India Office, addressed to our secretary, dated the 30th of April, rather more than six weeks afterwards, and which I will read to you:—"Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acquaint you that he has considered it necessary to institute a full and searching inquiry into the circumstances which led to and which attended the recent catastrophe of the old Bank of Bombay. The inquiry will be entrusted to a commission, of which Sir Charles Jackson, late puisne Judge of the Supreme Courts of Bombay and Calcutta, will be the president, and Sir Charles will proceed by the mail of the 8th of May." Then follows this paragraph:—"As in the memorial from certain shareholders of the Bank of Bombay forwarded by you to the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 2nd ultimo, serious charges of corruption were made against the Government Directors of the Bank, I am directed to request that you will inform the shareholders of the appointment of this commission, in order that they may take such steps as they may consider necessary for substantiating the charge above referred to." So Sir S. Northcote, after telling Parliament that the misconduct of his own Government officers had been so bad that it would be discreditable to the Government not to inquire into it, and that he had ordered a commission to institute a searching inquiry into it, in this letter, in effect, tells the shareholders they are to inquire into it before the commission, and requests them to take steps to substantiate what he has termed the charges made in the memorial against them. We have made no charges; we incidentally, in the course of the memorial, stated certain reports that had come to our ears, and drew his attention to the fact of their having probably been brought to the ears of the Council and of himself also, but he quite evades and passes by the prayer of our memorial, which was simply that we should have an account of our money. It is quite immaterial to us what there may have been wrong in the conduct of the Government Directors; it may have been criminal, and sufficient to form the subject of inquiry in a criminal court—that is a matter for the Government itself to take up—that is not our duty. We have no vindictive feelings towards the authors of our losses; we may regret their misconduct, and are feeling the effects of it in our losses, but we say to the Government in this matter we have deposited with you, as our trustees, two millions of money to be laid out for us. Give us an account of it. That is the simple question. You are the accounting parties. If, in rendering your account, you claim certain sums of money for loans to public companies, loans to bubble companies, and otherwise, we shall meet you and dispute those items by saying you have surcharged and falsified your accounts. It is a mere matter of account, but this account as prayed in the memorial is entirely evaded. Of course Sir Charles Jackson's first duty would be to enquire into all those losses, to equire how the two millions deficiency has been paid away. Of course credit would be allowed for all sums lawfully paid away, while all sums illegally paid away would be struck out of the account, and the balance the shareholders would claim as belonging to and payable to them. The question out of what fund it is to come is not a matter for the shareholders. We say we look to the Government for payment of it, and Government must provide the means. Parliament has now taken the matter up, and I think the shareholders may rest satisfied of this; that Parliament will not allow itself to be deceived. Parliament will not be put off with any answer like that which has been sent to us. Their indignation is roused, and you may be quite sure that justice will be done us. To this letter upon which I have been commenting that it is proposed to send in a reply, which has been drawn up by the gentleman to whom we are all indebted for that very able memorial in the blue book, and I think I may say that this is an equally able document, and much more complete, because it is now bringing the matter to a point. We now tell the Government, "We in this reply will substantiate our charges, as you choose to call them, and we do so out of your own blue book, out of your own mouths, out of the mouths of your own directors. We set before you the sentiments and opinions of the Governor General, the Governor of Bombay, and others. We tender to you proofs of those so called charges. We also claim from you the sums now due to us, and we ask you to pay us our money, with 5 per cent. interest, from the time of our last dividend." The Secretary will now read this proposed reply for your approval.

Mr. Low said—Having taken, as you know, an active part in what has occurred since your last meeting, I feel I am bound by circumstances to disclose to some extent the secrets of your committee. They have been labouring under very disadvantageous circumstances. Those shareholders who were present on the last occasion will remember the manner in which that meeting broke up, and I must say that your committee have accomplished a herculean task, and they must have brought to it a considerable amount of good-will to you all, to have enabled them to go on. I say that from no feeling on my own part, but from having witnessed the exertions they made, for a more ungrateful task, I think was never imposed upon gentlemen. However, they met from time to time, and, with the assistance of a very able gentleman, they drew up the memorial which was sent in to the India Office. We kept back the memorial for some time, because we were anxious to get as many signatures from India as we possibly could; but rumours reached us that certain Members of Parliament had taken up the case of the shareholders very actively, and we thought that we should strengthened their hands by sending in the memorial at once, forwarding the signatures as they were received from India, mail by mail. That memorial was presented to the Secretary of State for India on the 2nd of March, and, as you have heard, we received a very curt reply thereto, not at all entering into the merits of the case, not at all saying whether we had proved our claim or not, but simply arguing that it would be unfair to the tax-payers of India to burden them with the payment to us of money lost by the misconduct of Government officials. Immediately upon that a reply was drawn up by the Committee and that reply was sent in on the 27th April; and on the 30th April, as I was leaving this office, about six at night, a letter from the India Office, marked "Immediate," was put into my hand, making no reference whatever to the previous letter sent in by the Committee, but stating that Sir Stafford Northcote had determined upon appointing a commission, that Sir Charles Jackson was going out this month, and that I was immediately to communicate with all the shareholders, who were in all parts of the world, and ask them to get up their case, so as to send it out by the mail on the 8th, to meet him on his arrival at Bombay, in order that they might substantiate what Sir Stafford Northcote was pleased to call the charges brought against the Government officials. Whatever other difficulty the Committee may have had to encounter, that was one that was perfectly insurmountable. All we could do was to summon you as soon as we possibly could, in order that you might consider the steps it would be desirable to take under these very pressing circumstances. With the kind assistance of the gentleman who has hitherto helped the Committee, the letter published in the pamphlet, entitled "The History of the Bank," was sent in between the receipt of the first and second letters, and that communication, which I may call a protest against the view of Sir Stafford Northcote, that the tax-payers of India could not be burdened with those losses, remains unanswered. But now we are called upon to join issue with the Government of India. We, in this country, without any means at our disposal beyond those which the Government choose to furnish us with; and they on the spot, with all the means of the country at their disposal,—we ruined, and without a penny, are to fight our case against the Government of India with all the revenues of India to back them. That is our position. We are called upon to engage in that unequal fight, when, I boldly affirm, the Parliamentary Blue Book proves that you have not only a good case, but that you ought not to be called upon to prove what the Government themselves admit. Efforts have been made, as you are aware, in Parliament, but I am happy to inform you that they have been spontaneous on the part of a great many members. That I take it may be accepted as a very good sign, because it shows, however much your Committee may have done for you, your case is intrinsically so good that Members of Parliament take it up themselves, purely upon its own merits, and the result has been, as you are aware, the issue of the Blue Book which has been recently published. From that Blue Book we say that there is no necessity to bring any evidence against the Bombay Government—the indictment has been proved by the Government themselves. You are now called together to consider what action you will take upon this letter; and in order that you may fully understand it, I will read it to you again. I take it for granted that there is no necessity to read the memorial, the answer to the memorial, or the answer to the letter from the Secretary of State, because they have been printed and circulated, and therefore we may take up the case from the point where it has been left off by the Committee's small Blue Book before you, called the "History of the Bank of Bombay." On the 30th of April was received the following letter from the Under-Secretary of State. It does not revive the question opened by the memorial, it does not allude to the previous letter in which our claims are ignored; but it simply states (we may suppose from some outside pressure of the House of Commons) that the Secretary of State for India has considered it necessary to institute a full and searching inquiry into the circumstances. (*Reading the letter of the 30th April*). You are called together by the desire of the Secretary of State for India, to take steps for proving the charges of corruption brought against the directors; but your Committee recommend that the reply, which I will now read, should be sent to the India Office, you must consider it confidential. It is a very important document, and it must be treated as privileged to this meeting for the present.

Mr. Low then read the letter as follows:—

55, Parliament Street, 11th May, 1868.

SIR,—We have the honour on behalf of the Committee of English shareholders in the Bank of Bombay to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, and in reply to observe that what the shareholders have stated in their memorial to the Secretary of State for India in Council in respect to the official Directors of the Bank of Bombay was, that it was a matter of common report in Indian circles, and probably reached the ears of his Council if not of himself, that in addition to their being mixed up in the speculations which led to the Bank's ruin, they, or some of them, had accepted money favours from the directors and promoters of those speculations in loans, to whom, or on the shares of whose companies, the great bulk of the Bank's money had been lost and the Bank ruined.

2. Agreeably to the request of the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Committee will now proceed to substantiate the charge to the extent to which it has been stated by them (and which was merely as suggestive of inquiry,) by calling upon the Secretary of State himself and his Council to say whether it is, or is not, perfectly true as urged by the memorialists in their memorial that such was a matter of common report in Indian circles, and that such had reached the ears of his Council, if not of himself, at the time the memorial was presented, and they will add, was believed in.

3. As to the fact itself, the Secretary of State for India (they beg to say) will find ample official warrant for what the shareholders have alleged as to the Government Directors having been mixed up in the speculations which led to the Bank's ruin, in the 19th paragraph of the letter of the Chief Secretary of the Government of Bombay, dated the 29th June, 1865, given at page 4 of the Blue Book, and in the minutes of Sir Henry Durand and Sir George Yule, given at pages 147 and 150.

4. In these it is in substance alleged that the Government Directors were not only engaged in such speculations, but that they corruptly and fraudulently abused the powers conferred on them by their position as Bank Directors, for the furtherance of their private interests in connection with such speculations, to the Bank's ruin. Indeed the whole of the papers in the Blue-Book are filled with accounts of their "*scandalous*" misconduct, to use the term employed by the Governor-General of their wholesale loans to share gamblers, for the express purpose of share gambling, in fraudulent breach of their trust as Bank Directors, as well as of the Bank Act of Incorporation If a more specific enquiry be desired into the companies they speculated in, or received allotments in, and the terms on which they got those allotments no, doubt it will be obtainable by Sir Charles Jackson, in proper legal form, from the books of the several companies on the spot. And the shareholders will be very much surprised if the result does not justify their anticipations, and if one Government Director is not proved to have received in a single gift, in that way, the amount of an ordinary life saving of a civilian in India, viz., £20,000, or two lacs of rupees.

5. The shareholders, however, have no desire to see the enquiry drawn away from the acts of criminality that are recorded in the Blue Book into side channels of this sort, bearing but incidentally on the case. The real matter, as the shareholders submit, for Sir Charles Jackson to examine into is the extent to which the Directors have been allowed to violate their trust as well as the Bank Act, and the consequent extent of liability to make good the losses to the shareholders entailed on the Government. In order to see, therefore, how the evidence stands as to this point, the shareholders will now call attention to what they find in the Blue Book, and they would solicit that a copy of their letter be furnished to Sir Charles Jackson, and the Commisson over which he is to preside.

6. In the third paragraph (in the letter from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated 29th June, 1865, and given at page 4 of the Blue Book, they find it stated as follows:—"In the public criticisms on the Bank's management which have been published, the difficulties of the Bank have been laid to no inconsiderable ext

olonel Pelly and General Rivers in their protest which is confirmed by the other papers herein referred toi n the Blue Book) that the shareholders were deceived till the ruin was complete by false returns. The words of the protest are "That down to the close of 1865, the statements of the Bank published weekly in the *Government Gazette*, under authority, showed the Bank's capital to be intact besides a rest or reserved fund of nearly 36,000,000 rupees." (Blue Book, page 149.) Of course it need not be added that when the Bank's capital was thus described in the *Government Gazette* to be intact, with a large reserve fund in addition, every single shilling had in reality been made away with in the "scandalous" manner (to use the word of the Governor-General) disclosed by the official papers contained in the Blue Book.

35. The point, as regards the shareholders, being thus disposed of, it remains to be seen in what relation the Government stood to this Government Bank; and how far the shareholders are justified in basing on this relation their claim on the Government to make good their losses.

36. In the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated 17th January, 1866, and given at page 10 of the Blue Book, will be found "Remarks on the part taken by the Government Directors at Calcutta in the management of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal," which will show conclusively the relation in which the Governments of the several Presidencies legally stood to the several Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, respectively, "First (writes the Secretary to the Government of India) there is the regular weekly committee of the whole Board of Directors, for the consideration of 'Rates and Margins,' and a general review of the business for the week, together with any important matter the secretary may have to bring forward. Next there is a Committee which meets every day at the Bank, previous to the commencement of business; this Committee consists of one Government and two mercantile directors, who examine the proceedings of the previous day, inspect the list of loans granted or renewed, and communicate their opinion to the secretary on the several transactions. Besides this careful daily examination of the proceedings of the Bank by one Government Director in association with two mercantile directors, the secretary and treasurer is in direct constant and confidential communication with the Secretary to Government, as President of the Bank, on all matters immediately connected with the Government and the Bank, in which the Secretary may think the support and countenance of the President desirable. The Government of India again are kept informed of all that may be necessary for them to know regarding the Bank, through the President of the Board; and through his agency the views of the Government of India in this department are communicated to the Bank of Bengal."

37. And in the Minute of the Governor General, dated 12th July, 1867, and given at pages 144 to 146 of the Blue Book, paragraph 8, Sir John Lawrence says:—"So long as the Government continue to hold a portion of the stock of these Banks they nominate three out of the nine directors, and have a potential voice in the rules that are laid down for the conduct of the business. These directors, if able and trustworthy men, which by careful selection they may always be, will, from their own characters and the authority of Government by which they would be backed, exercise a potent influence on its administration. On them a good secretary might securely look for support. On any important question they could speak with all the authority which a knowledge of the views of the Government could confer."

38. And in the Minute of the Governor of Bombay dated 29th May, 1866, and given at pages 41 to 44 of the Blue Book, paragraph 24, he says, speaking of the "masters" of the Bank, "Besides the directors there is the local Government."

39. This, therefore, being the relation in which the Government stood to the Bank, a relation not passive, but actively exercised in reference to all its transaction, as shown by the correspondence throughout the whole Blue Book, the shareholders ask whether the Secretary of State for India can for a moment contend that the Government was not, as the memorialists allege, a part and the main part of the Bank's governing body, and as such liable in equity for all the disastrous consequences of its reckless and scandalous mismanagement?

40. As regards the responsibility for the admission into the Act of 1863 of the words relating to "Public Companies," the Government has already admitted it in Parliament to have lain with itself; but had it not been so, the question would be decisively settled by the letter of the Governor General in Council to the Secretary of State for India, dated the 20th March, 1867, and given at page 105 of the Blue Book as follows:—"It is to be regretted that the legal advisers of the Bombay Government, instead of adhering to the wording of the Charter Act of the Bank of Bengal, should have gone out of the way to follow the Joint Stock Companies Act, the provisions of which are not suitable to the regulation of the business of a Bank in immediate connection with the Government. The Bill was originally submitted direct by the Government of Bombay to this department for approval in 1862, when this important departure" (the insertion of the words, "or other public companies,") "from the Charter Act of the Bank of Bengal appears to have escaped notice. The Bill remained pending for upwards of a year, when it finally obtained the assent of the Governor General without reference to this (the Financial) department. Measures have been taken to prevent the recurrence of such a miscarriage in future."—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

A. S. Le Messurier, Chairman.
S. P. Low, Hon. Secretary.

To the Assistant Under-Secretary, to the Secretary of State for India in Council, &c. &c. &c.

P.S.—As many of the shareholders have been reduced to great distress by these transactions, the Committee beg to submit most respectfully that it would be only fair and honourable in the Secretary of State in Council to order an immediate payment to them of at least so much of the hundred and nineteen lacs of rupees shown in the statement given at pages 96 to 99 of the Blue Book, as his own law officers may admit on the face of it to have been clearly made away with by the directors, in breach of the Bank Act, and in breach of their duty as trustees for the shareholders. They think it would be still more fair and honourable, and in every way a gracious act most becoming in a minister of the Crown if he would go further, and submit the whole Blue Book, with this letter, and anything else he may desire to submit on the subject to his law officers; and if they say (as the shareholders sincerely believe they must) that the relation in which the Government stood to the management of this Bank does render it liable in equity and good faith to make good these losses, that then he would direct a settlement at once, and so end this most painful contention.

The terms of such a settlement have been suggested to the shareholders by the counsel whom they have throughout consulted; the Committee think them very fair and equitable (and would be prepared to recommend them to the shareholders at large,) and so probably would they be thought by the counsel to the India Office. They are as follows:—All shareholders who bought in before the reduction of the shares to one half (which was the first result of these losses), and who bought their shares at the then par rate of a thousand rupees, or at a premium, to be paid for them at the par rate of a thousand rupees a share, but no more; all who bought in after the reduction at the then par rate of five hundred rupees, or at a premium, to be paid at the par rate of five hundred rupees a share, but no more; and all who have purchased their shares, whether before the reduction of the shares or since, at less than the par rate at the time of purchase, to be paid only the sum for them that they have actually paid. Interest on these sums to be paid for the period that has elapsed since the Bank has declared any dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; and full and complete releases to be given by the shareholders to the Government; and all proceedings of every kind abandoned, and all further agitation in the matter, in any shape or form on the shareholders' part, stayed. The Government of course, as regards its servants or the other directors, to be at liberty as before to take what course, without reference to the shareholders, it may think fit.

A. S. Le M.
S. P. L.

Mr. Low: That is the reply your committee recommend should be sent to Sir Stafford Northcote, and those who read the memorial which was prepared before the Blue Book was issued, and those who have heard the letter now read, which is founded on the Blue Book, will admit that the memorial did not go further than the Blue Book itself goes, and that when the shareholders are called upon to prove their case, it is clear that it is proved already by the Blue Book, and that very little further is necessary. However, that is the letter now submitted for your approval, and the Committee ask whether you approve of it, and if so, whether you will continue to give them the confidence and authority they have hitherto had?

A shareholder: Is it quite certain that the Bank made any advances upon shares which they held, or is it not the case that they advanced money upon personal security, and then afterwards took shares as collateral security, when they found that the persons to whom they made the advances were not able to repay them? I understand from Bombay, on very good authority, that they did not make advances upon shares. I do not know how it stands exactly.

Mr. Rathborne: Here you have the official return given (p. 96 of Blue Book.) "Debtor, Financial Corporation;" and under the head, "How claim was originally secured," you find "no security;" "ditto, 5,00,000 rupees, no security;" "ditto, 1,06,000 rupees, no security;" "Joint Stock Corporation, 5,00,000 rupees, the shares now held." "Mercantile Firm, 3,00,000 rupees, no security;" "ditto, 1,00,000 rupees, no security." "Financial Corporation 1,00,00,000 rupees, no security." "Land Reclamation Company 5,00,000 rupees, no security." "Mercantile Firm, 4,50,000 rupees, the shares now held." You find over and over agin, "no security," "no security." "no security." Under the had "How claim was originally secured," "no security;" "Mercantile Firm, Rs. 4,50,000, the shares now held." Against that, as collateral security, you find 23 Bombay Reclamation Company shares "Merchant, Rs. 12,83,631;" "shares now held, lodged in security of nine lakhs of the claim;" and as collateral security there are 25 Bombay Reclamations. I may say, that to lend on no security whatever, was more criminal than to lend on shares, because there can be no doubt of the impropriety of lending on no security whatever, whereas they might have set up an excuse for lending on the shares of public companies.

A shareholder: I think in the charter there is something about opening cash credits.

Mr. Rathborne: If you read the memorial in the Blue Book you will see that the law is very clear about cash credits. A case of one of the banks of Scotland is referred to as establishing the law upon that question. It is quite clear that for cash credits you must have precisely the same security as for other advances.

Captain Graham: I beg to propose to you the following resolution:—"That this meeting, whilst regretting that the Secretary of State for India in Council, after, in the first intance, repudiating all liability, has now given the shareholders so little time to substantiate the statements made in their memorial, feels confident that it is unnecessary to take any further active steps to do so, as the Blue Book, published subsequently to the presentation of the memorial not only confirms the same in every particular, but proves beyond doubt that the failure of the Bank was caused by the misconduct of the directors, and that the Government Directors could have prevented the same had they honestly discharged the duties imposed upon them by the trust which the Bombay Government had undertaken. This meeting therefore cordially approves of all the steps taken by their English Committee, and of the answer which they have prepared to the letter of the Secretary of State for India, dated the 30th April ultimo. That this meeting requests the Committee still to continue to act generally for the shareholders, and pledges itself to provide the funds required to defray all necessary expenses, and urges upon all shareholders who have not hitherto subscribed, to do so forthwith. That this meeting desires to record its grateful thanks to Mr. Nicol, M.P., Mr. Ayrton, M.P., Sir H. Rawlinson, M.P., and other Members of Parliament and gentlemen who have interested themselves on behalf of the unfortunate shareholders, and trust that they will kindly continue to afford their advice and assistance."

Lieut.-General Sir Charles Von Straubenzee: I am happy to rise and second the resolution just proposed. I only got the letter giving me notice of this meeting at half-past two, when I went to my club, and therefore I am quite unprepared to say anything upon the subject, but what we have heard read appears to me a most satisfactory statement, and one likely to be most serviceable to us as shareholders, and I have consequently great pleasure in seconding the motion.

The resolution having been put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Low submitted the following statement of the finances of the Committee. Various subscriptions from shareholders here and in India up to the present date, £121 17s. 0d. Expended in advertisements, postages, and printing of memorial up to the present date, £49. The accounts for the printing of the two pamphlets have not yet been received, so that the Committee have still some few pounds in hand, but they need not say that the proceedings which have been taken cannot have been carried on without some expense, and many shareholders have not yet subscribed.

Lieut.-General Sir Charles Von Straubenzee: Is not there some proposal that we should pay *pro rata* on our shares?

Mr. Low: Yes, 2s. 6d. a share by shareholders holding over 20 shares, and 5s. per share by shareholders having less than 20 shares.

Lieut.-General Sir Charles Von Straubenzee: I think that we should all agree to that; we ought even to double the amount, as so much advance has been made, and we have now some little hope. I paid more than £120 premium for most of my shares; for £100 shares I gave £220, and I really had given up all hope of getting anything back. Now I see a little gleam of hope, and I think every one of us ought to come forward and say: "We will pay so much per share, seeing that we have a better chance now than we ever had of getting our money back."

Mr. Le Messurier: Whatever my opinion may be worth, I have the greatest confidence, not only of the moral claim but of the legal claim, and I put it upon this simple broad foundation. There are nine directors, and those nine directors by law are to manage our property, and for the purposes of management it is all vested in them. The Governor in Council in Bombay are part of the Direction; they have undertaken the office, and by law they are answerable for every shilling. According to the law as stated in the pamphlet, they are trustees, and if trustees look on and see their co-trustees misappropriating the property, each trustee is individually liable for the actions of the whole. As the money is so large, we have no hope of getting it from private individuals; so we go upon the solvent trustee, the Government, and call upon them to pay us.

Mr. Rathborne: While this memorial was being prepared, and after it was prepared, the only difficulty was as to how far the Government under the Act really interfered in the management. They might say, we had the power but never exercised it, and we are just in the position of the other shareholders. But now in the Blue Book we have it clearly proved that the Government not only had the power to interfere in the management, but that they were actually part of the management. That being clearly established, I have no hesitation in saying that your claim is as clearly established as any claim that was ever established in any court of law. You must understand that fighting the Government is a different thing from fighting an individual; but it being now clearly established from this Blue Book that the Government itself had a part in the management, it is impossible for them to escape. I take it that your claim against them is as clearly established legally, as any claim can be.

Mr. Low: There is one question I should like to ask Sir Charles Von Straubenzee as a guide to the Committee. He says that he bought shares at a premium. I wish to ask him whether he would come into the proposal to be paid at par?

Sir Charles Von Straubenzee: Most certainly.

Mr. Low: There is another point which I omitted. I need hardly say that no legal expenses, whatever they may be, have yet been discharged out of the small sum placed at the disposal of the Committee, whatever they may be. Up to the present time the amount collected has kept us going in printing, and the ordinary current expenses.

Mr. Rathborne: With respect to the proposition that shareholders should not be paid more than they actually gave for their shares, one of the grounds for making that proposition was this—there was a suggestion in one of the papers that while the Government undoubtedly ought to make good their claim, there ought to be some protection for the revenue against persons buying up shares now at a low price when they saw a prospect of being paid, and then coming and claiming the par rate. That is a thing which the Government ought not to be asked to do. On the other hand, in one of his Minutes, which I need not refer to, Mr. Maine, who, being the legal Member of the Council, would take a legal view of these things, expresses a doubt whether the shareholders at any rate can have a legal claim for anything more than the par value of their shares. Therefore it is clear that there was a feeling in his mind that up to the par value of their shares there might be a question; and from the observations of others, they evidently feel themselves that there is a liability.

A shareholder: In the resolution which has been adopted, there is an undertaking that those present here should guarantee all the necessary funds, and that they should recommend other subscribers to come in and subscribe. I should like to know, if we are to guarantee the funds, to what extent the guarantee is to be?

The Chairman: Not to any great extent.

A shareholder: Of course I do not suppose that you will go to any expense beyond what is necessary, but if we are to guarantee all necessary expenses we ought to have some idea what they are likely to be.

The Chairman: You see the small expense we have gone to hitherto?

A shareholder: That does not include legal expenses.

The Chairman: Nor do we contemplate any.

A shareholder: No; but I understand there have already been some legal expenses.

The Chairman: £400 would be the very utmost limit. With regard to subscriptions, it must be left to your own honour; we are doing the best we can to get back all your money, and those who will not honourably come forward and assist us are at liberty to keep their money to themselves.

A shareholder: I hope there will be none like that.

The Chairman: I am afraid to say there are one or two.

A shareholder: What has been the effect of the suggestion that each shareholder should contribute *pro rata*?

Mr. Low: As I have already said, we have raised £120 both here and in India.

The Chairman: As soon as the information gets out of India of what has been doing here, namely, that parliament is taking up our case, we shall not want money at all, the money will come in in shoals. And I may just mention this I think when Parliament and the India Council consider this matter they will see what they have reduced our native fellow subjects to. Not only has their own money been lost, but also the money for their charities and their hospitals and their temples.

Captain Graham: I beg leave to move a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Sir Charles Von Straubenzee: I have very great pleasure in seconding a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and, to the Committee who have got up this memorial. I think we are all grateful to them for their labours. We see a little glimmer of light now in the heavens where there was nothing but clouds before.

The resolution was adopted and carried unanimously.

Captain Graham: I beg to propose a vote of thanks to the Honorary Secretary.

The Chairman: I cordially second that. If you only know what he has undergone for us, the letters he has written, the trouble he has put himself to for you, and the value of his suggestions, and his practical good sense and judgment, I am sure, gentlemen, you would most cordially join with me in that motion.

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 21st July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,200,000,
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £600,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HADDASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—Established in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,525.

Head Office, London—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.

Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	on	at 1r. 11 1/4d. per Rupee.
4 do.	on	at 1r. 11 1/8d. "
3 do.	on	at 1r. 11 1/16d. "
2 do.	on	at 1r. 11d. "
1 do.	on	at 1r. 10 15/16d. "
On demand	on	at 1r. 10 7/8d. "
On Scotland and Ireland	on	at 1r. 10 13/16d. "
Circular Notes		1r. 10d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto do. do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

W. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING) IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/8 "
3	do.	1/11 "
2	do.	1/10 7/8 "
1	do.	1/10 3/4 "
On demand		1/10 5/8 "
On Scotland		1/10 7/8 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £5 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4 do.
Do. 12 do. 5 do.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 4th June 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £325,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100.
RESERVE FUND £ 32,290.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Corpet, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 29, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. Nicol, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. F. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. Sawers, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. Sawers, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. Wingrove, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. Hewett, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. Binny & Co., Calcutta.
Offices in London..... No. 80, King William Street.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 3 "
" 12 " " 4 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Direct ors,
JAMES WINDER, M, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 21st.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire premiums 1862	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10

Showing an increase over 1863 of..... 64,735 10

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUILDINGS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE upon very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	153,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A.D. 1722
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.

J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 172 1.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without profits.	Age next birthday.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
29	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	39 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	35 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums. The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance for risks, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

NOTICES.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacture of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of te name.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

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A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

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TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

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Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

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INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,
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FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
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Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are al prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

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COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
A specific for the cure of
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions
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It is also an excellent remedy as a fomentation by application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable.

In bottles, large, medium and small.

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BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catharral Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

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No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver.

They require no change of Diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, they are unequalled.

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MADRAS CAYENNE SAUCE.
MADRAS CURREY POWDER.
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BENGAL CHUTNEY.
On sale by the Agents, TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DELICIOUS COOLING BEVERAGES.—
FRUIT SYRUPS AND ESSENCES OF
Black Currant, Ginger,
Lemon, Pine Apple,
Raspberry, Raspberry Vinegar,
Red Currant, or Strawberry,
with Soda or Seltzer Water, in the proportion of two Table Spoonfuls to a bottle, form wholesome and refreshing drinks for the hot season.

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WATER, PURE AND SPARKLING, is always obtainable with the SOLID CARBON POCKET-FILTER.

These admirable little Instruments secure the Traveller from Dysentery, Fever, Cholera, and other diseases incident to drinkers of impure Water; and convert the most turbid water into a Sparkling and Refreshing Draught.

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In bars and Tablets;
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